AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. - 16. (Cancelled).

17. (Currently Amended) A ~~monochromatic~~ photothermographic material consisting essentially of: ~~comprising~~

(a) a photosensitive silver halide,

(b) a reducible silver salt,

(c) a reducing compound represented by the formula (1) below,

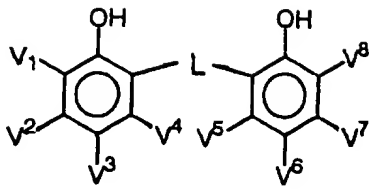
(d) a binder, and

(e) a compound represented by the formula (2) below, ~~and free from a dye-forming coupler,~~

wherein the amount of the compound represented by the formula (1) is 0.1-10 mole % of the amount of the compound represented by the formula (2),

Formula (1): Q^1-NHNH-R^1

wherein Q^1 represents a quinazoline ~~5- to 7-membered unsaturated~~ ring bonding to NHNH-R^1 at a carbon atom, and R^1 represents a carbamoyl group of the formula –C(=O)-NH-R^{11} wherein R^{11} is an alkyl group or an aryl group having 1-10 carbon atoms, ~~an acyl group, an alkoxycarbonyl group, an aryloxycarbonyl group, a sulfonyl group or a sulfamoyl group, provided that when R^1 is propylcarbamoyl group, Q^1 is not 2,3,5,6-tetrachloro-4-cyanophenyl group,~~



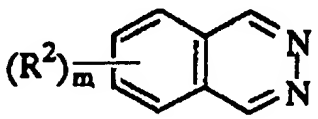
Formula (2):

wherein V^1 to V^8 each independently represent hydrogen atom or a substituent, and L represents a bridging group consisting of -CH(V^9)- or -S- where V^9 represents hydrogen atom or a substituent~~, and~~

~~said photothermographic material is a monochromatic photothermographic material~~.

18. – 22. (Cancelled).

23. (Previously Presented) The photothermographic material according to Claim 17, which further comprises (f) a compound represented by the formula (4) on the same surface of the support:



Formula (4):

wherein, in the formula (4), R^2 represents hydrogen atom or a monovalent substituent, m represents an integer of 1 to 6 where (R^2)m means that 1-6 of Y independently exist on the

phthalazine ring, and when m is 2 or more, adjacent two of R^2 may form an aliphatic ring or an aromatic ring.

24. (Previously Presented) The photothermographic material according to Claim 23, wherein, in the formula (4), R^2 represents a monovalent substituent, and m represents an integer of 1 to 6.

25. (Previously Presented) The photothermographic material according to Claim 17, wherein (b) the reducible silver salt is a silver salt of a long chain aliphatic carboxylic acid.

26. (Previously Presented) A method for forming images, which comprises developing a photothermographic material according to Claim 17 by heating to form a silver image.

27. (Previously Presented) The method for forming images according to Claim 26, wherein the heat development is performed at a temperature of 100-117°C.

28. (Cancelled).

29. (Cancelled).

30. (New) A monochromatic photothermographic material, comprising:

(a) a photosensitive silver halide,

(b) a reducible silver salt,

(c) a reducing compound represented by the formula (1) below,

(d) a binder, and

(e) a compound represented by the formula (2) below, and free from a dye-forming coupler,

said photothermographic material is a monochromatic photothermographic material,

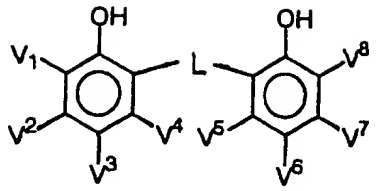
wherein the silver image forming heat developable photosensitive material is capable of producing an image by itself and a functional layer for forming an image not provided on the silver image forming heat developable photosensitive material,

wherein the amount of the compound represented by the formula (1) is 0.1-10 mole % of the amount of the compound represented by the formula (2),

Formula (1): Q^1-NHNH-R^1

wherein Q^1 represents a 5- to 7-membered unsaturated ring bonding to NHNH-R^1 at a carbon atom, and R^1 represents a carbamoyl group, an acyl group, an alkoxycarbonyl group, an aryloxycarbonyl group, a sulfonyl group or a sulfamoyl group, provided that when R^1 is propylcarbamoyl group, Q^1 is not 2,3,5,6-tetrachloro-4-cyanophenyl group,

Formula (2):



wherein V^1 to V^8 each independently represent hydrogen atom or a substituent, and L represents a bridging group consisting of -CH(V^9)- or -S- where V^9 represents hydrogen atom or a substituent.